

ART SHOWS PART OF U. S. IN WAR

Pictures by American Painters Tell Story of Expeditionary Force's Activities.

GRIM REMINDER OF TRAGEDY

Among Scenes Depicted Are Ruined French Villages Made Sacred Forever to Americans Because of Lives Given to Save Them.

Washington.—The story of the American expeditionary force is told in pictures on the walls of the National museum here in a permanent exhibit just opened to the public.

Drawn from life in paint, pen and ink or pencil by American artists commissioned and sent to the front for that purpose, the collection of nearly 500 studies detailing almost every phase of life in the army overseas is spread over the walls of half a dozen great, well-lighted rooms. It is a tale of stirring action which they disclose.

Among the scenes depicted are ruined French villages made sacred forever to Americans because of American blood freely given to tear them from German hands. There are the homely, appealing scenes from behind the lines with happy-go-lucky youngsters of Pershing's division in billets mixing among the people of France, the very old and the very young people.

Here and there are grim reminders

"Liberty Brings Peace"



Mr. Henry K. Bush-Brown, a prominent District of Columbia sculptor of more than local reputation and former president of the Washington Arts club, beside his statue which he calls "Liberty Brings Peace."

of the great tragedy in groups of huddled dead in wrecked enemy trenches over which the tide of victory had poured. Again, half glimpsed through a downpour of rain, a trudging, sodden infantry column is moving onward through a sea of mud as the artist saw it; or an endless line of weary gun teams drags forward the batteries to blast the road to triumph.

At one point the artist caught and

held for his fellow countrymen the breathless tension of a forest outpost, peering through the leafy screen of his covert toward the enemy lines, his rifle hugged close, with fingers clinched over the trigger; at another a flash of light from a half-opened door has painted on the screen of night just a hint at a column, tramping on toward battle, just a young face or two in the line—wary, dirty, but with jaws grim set with purpose. Again it is a hospital that has gripped the artist's imagination, a twisted, writhing form under the rumpled blanket, with agony in every line and over it the steady-eyed surgeon or the merciful figure of an army nurse.

War Implements Displayed.

In rooms around the picture display are shown all the countless things with which the army and the navy dealt in the war; the guns, the bombs, the uniforms of ally and enemy alike captured weapons and German war gear of many kinds. These form a striking setting for the epic tale the war artists have pictured, probably the only such record ever assembled, for it began with the army and runs on to the departure of the homeward transports at the close.

Artists who made the pictures, all of whom held the rank of captain in the American expeditionary force, include Wallace Morgan, Ernest Polke to, Julius Andre Smith, Harry E. Townsend, Harvey Dunn, Walter J. Duncan, all of New York city; William J. Ayward, Fairport, N. Y., and George M. Harding, Wynnewood, Pa.

1,362,872 FRENCH KILLED

Final Figures Given on Tricolor's Total Dead in the Great European War.

Paris.—Final official statistics of the ministry of war fixes the total number of French soldiers killed during the great war at 1,362,872. Of this number the details of the fate of 361,854 are unknown.

Reduction of military service to less than two years is impossible at the present time, said M. Lefevre, minister of war, while explaining the main points of the projected reorganization of the army to the military committee of the chamber of deputies.

Use of French troops in the orient was discussed by the minister, who declared that forces now in the near east numbered 70,000 men, most of the organizations there being colonial regiments.

Must Wed to Get Wealth.

Valparaiso, Ind.—By the terms of the will of Edgar D. Crumpacker his son, Owen L. Crumpacker, a local attorney of this city, is to receive \$500 additional, providing he marries. The younger Crumpacker also will receive a large law library which belonged to his father, who was for years representative in congress from the Tenth Indiana district. He left a large estate, of which a large part consists of land bordering along Lake Michigan, in close proximity to the steel mills of Gary. The local attorney is a bachelor.

DAIRY HINTS

CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER SIRES

Owners of Purebred Animals Take Generous Pride in Progress of the Movement.

Every mail received by the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, shows the readiness with which farmers and animal breeders in general are co-operating in carrying out the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign.

The letters show that the owners of purebred sires take a generous and proper pride in the progress of the campaign in their community. One letter recently received contained the following advertisement clipped from a county newspaper published in Pennsylvania:

"Don't breed to scrubs—fetch your big cows to Victory farms—service free.

"For milk: Breed to De Kol Pietje Charles Dickens, Sire: Woodcrest Urna Pietje, Dam: Daisy Le Folke De Kol III (Holstein-Friesian).

"For beef: Breed to Cardington Bob Bill Sykes, Sire: Cardington



Rapid Improvement in Herds Is Seen Where Purebred Sire Is at Its Head.

Blackjack, Dam: Jennie of Olenyangy (Aberdeen-Angus).

"Will pay \$25 for five-day-old heifer calves bred by either one of these sires when delivered at Victory farms."

"Owner."

The owner of this farm explains by letter that he also maintains purebred horses and that the service of these animals is free to neighboring farms.

This is but one instance in which the owner of better sires has offered their advantages to his neighbors free of charge. The fact that the owner of the sires is willing to buy the heifer calves bred from his purebred bulls is an indication of the increased profits that may be realized by the owner of a scrub or grade herd when he has put a purebred sire at its head. It shows that the value of the progeny of a purebred sire and a grade dam is so well established in the minds of the best informed among breeders that they are willing to pay a much higher rate for this progeny than for a calf with grade parents in both the sire and the dam. It further illustrates the rapidity of improvement in a herd which has a purebred sire at its head.

FLAVOR OF BIG IMPORTANCE

If in Making Butter Desirable Quality Is Spoiled Price on Market Must Be Reduced.

Butter is valued over lard and tallow mainly for the reason that it has a more desirable flavor. If, in the making and handling of butter, this desirable quality is spoiled, the price of the product on the general market must be reduced accordingly. The consumer eats butter mainly as a relish, and if it has a bad flavor it ceases to be a desirable relish.

VALUABLE HELP TO BREEDER

Dairy Improvement Association Endeavors to Improve Herds by Hiring General Overseer.

The dairy improvement association is a valuable aid to the breeder and endeavors to improve the herds by hiring a man to spend his entire time visiting the farms of an organized group of farmers in order to weigh their milk, test it for butterfat and calculate the records of production and cost.

DAIRY NOTES

Regularity in feeding dairy stock is important.

Keep the cans of cream in a cooling tank until time of delivery.

Skim the milk as soon after making as possible and cool the cream at once.

A cow must have a certain amount of food nutrients to keep up the flow of milk.

Protect the cans of cream from the sun by covering with canvas or with a wet sack while en route.

Overfeeding is not the part of wisdom. What is too much for one cow may not be enough for another.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Aeronautical Beans Spilled by Congress



WASHINGTON.—The air service people are saying the aeronautical beans have been spilled. They had thought that the bringing into this country of huge shipments of war-salvaged aircraft would stir congress to action, and on that account the British invasion would be beneficial.

The house acted promptly and passed a bill originating in the ways and means committee and favored by Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, called the "Aeroplane Anti-Dumping act." This bill was designed to protect the aircraft manufacturers of this country from a competition which really meant, and still means, a knockout. The dumping into a nervous and inordinately shy market of thousands of planes, motors and accessories

which cost the importers only 1 per cent of the value of the materials and which they propose to sell at any price necessary to scoop the trade and in which the sellers are to get practically one-half of the gross sales as profits is certainly no aid to the development of aircraft manufacturing in this country. That is a sure thing.

The members of the house realized the pernicious effect of the sale of great quantities of aeronautical materials and equipment at salvage prices and the Tilson bill was hailed as a piece of beneficial legislation.

Then, on Friday evening, the day before congress adjourned, the "Aeroplane Anti-Dumping act," as passed by the house, was introduced into the senate for action. The bill was sponsored by Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, who has been more or less active in attempted legislation along aeronautical lines during the entire session of the Sixty-sixth congress.

What happened is this: Senator New made a motion for favorable consideration of the bill and Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska objected, and his objection held good until the vice president banged his gavel on the historical marble slab and declared the senate adjourned. The bill was dead.

U. S. Army Uniforms Will Now Fit the Men

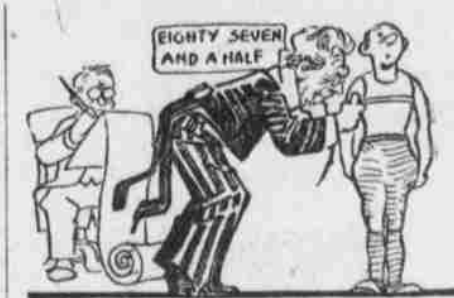
THE ARMY has found the perfect man. It all came about because of the poor fitting uniforms with which Uncle Sam had to equip his army. The uniforms have been made to order on antiquated patterns, held to by the war department from time immemorial. Try as they could, army officers couldn't fit the recruits. Every now and then, by accident, a uniform would "fit like the paper on the wall," but in the majority of cases the soldier found himself wrapped in swaddling clothes instead of wearing a snug-fitting military dress.

Just before the war the army took measurements of 1,000 men. From the average, the patterns were made by which uniforms were ordered. But the result was the same. The clothes wouldn't fit.

But from now on they probably will. Dr. C. B. Davenport, of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and a major in the surgeon general's department of the army, has solved the problem.

Measurements of 100,000 men of military age, the number being made up from every state and the District of Columbia, were taken during the war.

The measurements show that while a man in Washington has an average chest measurement of from 36 to 39 centimeters, or 38.5 to 34.6 inches, his brother from the golden West pos-



sesses a chest which measures from 94 to 97 centimeters or 36 to 38.18 inches in circumference.

Washington, Alabama, Montana, Illinois, Maine and Oklahoma men have chests which measure approximately the same, as an average. Arizona is a land of giants, for the men there have larger chests than those of any other state, measuring as an average 94 to 97 centimeters. California, Colorado and Texas men show the same measurements, averaging 90 to 93 centimeters. To reduce centimeters to inches, multiply by .3937.

The statistical branch of the general staff has taken the figures under consideration, and within a short time will be able to announce the complete measurements for the "perfect man" of military age in the United States—this perfect man being the one whose measurements coincide with the average.

Old Employees to Lose Jobs and Pensions



EMPLOYEES of the interior department who have attained the age of seventy years but have not rendered the minimum of fifteen years of service required for retirement on an annuity shall be automatically dropped, according to a decision handed down by Attorney General Palmer.

While the decision was in reply to a letter from Secretary Payne of the interior department and refers specifically only to employees of that department, the answer of the attorney general in reality covers all such superannuated employees in all federal departments, both in this city and elsewhere. It is held.

No comparatively large number of federal employees is affected by the decision, it is believed, but among those employees who will be deprived of retirement under annuity, and of their jobs at the same time, there are said to be some rather pathetic cases.

Particularly will it come hard, it is declared, to automatically separate from the service next August 20 one watchman of the interior department, who is now more than eighty years old and has served in the department just fourteen years, one less than necessary. A charwoman in the pension bureau, which is handling the administration of the retirement law, is more than eighty years old, but has not served fifteen years.

Attorney General Palmer in his decision takes up in detail the various clauses of the retirement law which seemed to make ambiguous the matter of retiring or not retiring certain employees and led Secretary Payne to ask whether such employees in his department who have attained the age of seventy years, but have not rendered the minimum fifteen years of service, shall be automatically dropped.

Fuel Oil Distribution to Be Regulated

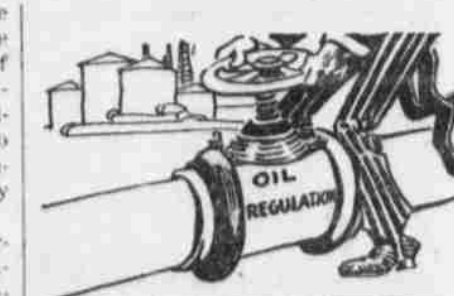
SOME plan for the regulation of the distribution of fuel oil may be resorted to if the present menace of a serious shortage continues. A conference of representatives of the leading refineries and users of fuel oil to work out some joint plan of distribution has been suggested by Secretary of Commerce Alexander.

The suggestion has been made particularly with reference to the situation in California, in a letter to Senator Phelps of that state. Secretary Alexander opposes any embargo because of its effect upon American export trade. He takes the position that an embargo should be used only as a last resort.

Latest figures show that the navy now needs 8,000,000 barrels of fuel oil a year and that the shipping board, with its new merchant fleet, will require 40,000,000 barrels for 1920 and 60,000,000 barrels for 1921.

The demand for fuel oil for the ships of the navy and government-owned merchant marine alone equals the present output of American refineries for about four months.

Prices of oil have rapidly advanced, contracts awarded by the shipping board and navy during recent months being about double those of a year



ago. Data supplied the federal trade commission by oil producers recently, in response to a house resolution, support their contention that further increases of prices are inevitable.

Legislative action on the oil situation will be a subject for the next congress.

The report made to the house by the federal trade commission suggested the advisability of restriction upon the exportation of domestic crude oil.

Another recommendation, and one which has been made by all of those who have given the subject consideration, is that everything possible be done by the United States to encourage the development by Americans of production in foreign countries which have oil resources.

Air Mail Men Make Record

Planes Fly Total of 54,693 Miles in Month of May, Says Official Report.

EFFICIENCY IN OPERATION

New York-Washington Route Shows 88 Per Cent and Chicago-Omaha Route the Same—Newark Field Delays Two Routes.

Washington.—United States mail planes flew a total of 54,693 miles in May, according to the report made public by Second Assistant Postmaster General Praeger. The average of efficiency on the New York-Washington route was 88 per cent; Cleveland-Chicago, 76 per cent and Chicago-Omaha, 88 per cent.

Only two forced landings were made because of mechanical trouble in either planes or motors. Fifteen others were made because of shortage of gas or oil through combating head winds, four because of weather and seven because new pilots got off their courses.

How Efficiency Is Based.

Efficiency in operation of postal airplanes is based on leaving the fields within 15 minutes of scheduled time, on maintaining a speed for 75 miles an hour for Curtiss R-4s and 80 miles for DH-4s and Martin bombers, on the absence or number of forced landings and on making flights without damage of any character to engine or plane in taking-off, landing, taxiing or flying. The rating by fields in May was as follows:

Field	Started on time	Completed on time	Without forced landings	Without damage to plane	Without delay to mail
N. Y.-Wash.	72%	85%	88%	100%	100%
N. Y.-Cleve.	51	80	82	98	98
Cleve.-Chi.	77	89	71	90	90
Chi.-Omaha	78	82	91	100	100

Reasons for the abandonment of the field at Newark by the department are indicated in a statement by

West More Chesty Than Eastern States

Washington.—In an effort to secure better fitting uniforms for American soldiers, more than 100,000 men in the army have had their measure taken, the war department announced. The measurements were said to form the most comprehensive survey ever made for tailoring purposes and will be made available to the clothing trade.

The survey has shown what proportion of sizes should be carried for troops, according to the war department, and will enable reduction in the stock of surplus clothing kept on hand to fill requisitions.

Measurements showed that the biggest chested soldiers came from western states, while the smallest chested men were from the eastern department.

U. S. Marine Corps Patrol at Santo Domingo City



The patrol of the United States marine corps at the river base in Santo Domingo City.